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sources of the Southern States before the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edward Atkinson spoke thus of war and the militarism of the day:

"In prehistoric times men supplied their wants as the beasts did, by rapine and violence. In these modern days few nations have yet risen above the level of the beasts. Hence war or the preparation for war is the leading occupation of the people of Central Europe. *War is hell.* Militarism, such as rules all Central Europe, is the development of hell upon earth.

Wars of religion (God save the mark!) are over, but the threat of war, owing to the desire to attain the sole control of trade, still degrades nations that are called Christian. The passive war of the military castes, seeking to maintain privileges which are no longer coupled with duties, is ruining nations. If our standing army and navy were equal in ratio to population to those of France and Germany, it would number over nine hundred thousand men. That is about the number in our railway service. Our power of production is plus the nine hundred thousand men in our railway service. The power of production of France and Germany is minus the nine hundred thousand who are wasting their lives in camp and barrack and bringing the people to inevitable bankruptcy, on the lead of Spain which is bankrupt, while Cuba has been desolated through ignorance or neglect of the simplest principles of commerce. We have been free of militarism, let us keep so; then our national taxes may remain as they now are—less than half in money those of the lightest taxed nations in Europe; less than a third in ratio to our greater product."

Brevities.

Any persons having copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for March of this year, and not wishing to preserve them, will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

. . . The Fourth Annual Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration meets, by invitation of Mr. Albert K. Smiley, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on the first, second and third days of June. A large number of persons have accepted invitations to the Conference. A report of the proceedings will be given in the July number of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

. . . The Congregational Mission at San Sebastian, Spain, has been removed across the French border to Biarritz, on account of the war.

. . . The United States Sanitary Commission, an organization of private gentlemen, spent during the Civil War, in money and supplies, about twenty-one millions of dollars in the relief of wounded and sick soldiers.

. . . What a fine-looking thing is war! Yes, disguise it as we may, dress and feather it, daub it with gold, huzza it, and sing swaggering songs about it, what is it nine times out of ten but murder in uniform—Cain taking the sergeant's shilling. — *Douglas Jerrold.*

. . . Overgrown military establishments are under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are particularly hostile to republican liberty.—*George Washington.*

. . . The law of nations is naturally founded on this principle, that different nations ought in time of peace to do one another all the good they can, and in time of war as little harm as possible, without prejudicing their real interests.—*Montesquien's "Spirit of Laws," Vol. I., chap. 3.*

. . . The present debt of Great Britain, nearly all due to wars, amounts to \$3,200,000,000.

. . . The best model is traced by Fenelon, in that sentence which paints his heart: "I prefer my family to myself, my country to my family, mankind to my country."—*Hildreth's "Bentham on Legislation," Vol. II., page 221.*

. . . Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has received a letter from the United States Quartermaster-General, assuring him that animals severely wounded in battle will be promptly and mercifully killed.

. . . During the Franco-Prussian war, thirteen million dollars were contributed to the Red Cross Society for its work, and in the Russo-Turkish war, over seventeen millions. Will some one tell us how many millions, or half-millions, or quarter millions, have been contributed in a whole century to the still more noble work of preventing war?

. . . The Annual meeting of the London Peace Society was held on Tuesday evening, May 17th. We shall hope to have some account of the meeting for our July number.

. . . The war has interfered seriously with ocean travel, as much as fifty per cent. in case of first-class passenger traffic. It is not all a matter of fear of the Spaniards, from whom there is not the least danger as the steamers are all carrying foreign flags. The threatened derangement of the "purse" because of the war is an equally powerful motive for keeping people at home.

. . . War from the private soldier's or sailor's point of view is at best a dull, coarse, squalid business, — a dreary monotony varied by infrequent spasms of intense exertion, excitement, horror, and exultation or dejection. — *President Eliot.*

. . . The expenditures of the government are now exceeding the receipts by nearly one million per day, and the excess is expected to be greater as the volunteers are brought into service.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventieth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society was held in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Boston, Monday, May 9th, at 2.30 P.M.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, President of the Society, was in the chair.

Rev. Charles G. Ames invoked the divine blessing upon the Society and its work, upon the country, and upon

all mankind, that righteousness and peace may come to prevail.

Georgia B. Birdsall was chosen Secretary for the meeting, and the records of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Trueblood presented to the meeting, and read parts of, letters received from a number of members expressing regret that they could not be present, and declaring their continued interest in the work of the Society.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to bring forward names of officers to serve the Society for the coming year. The committee consisted of Rev. Charles G. Ames, Rev. S. C. Bushnell and Mr. William E. Sheldon.

The General Secretary reported that all of the persons chosen to official positions at the last annual meeting had accepted their appointment.

The reports of the treasurer and the auditor were then read. The treasurer's report showed that the sum of \$5946.06 had been received during the year, and \$5834.14 expended, leaving a balance of \$111.92 in the treasurer's hands, with unpaid bills to the amount \$1177.13. Offsetting this the treasurer had in his hands a one thousand dollar railroad bond.

On motion the reports of the treasurer and the auditor were received and placed on file.

Secretary Trueblood explained that the estimated income from all sources for the coming year would fall at least fifteen hundred dollars short of what was needed to carry on the work of the society as extensively as at the present time. Members were invited to make such contributions as they were able to do, to remember the Society in their wills and to induce their friends to do so.

The report of the Committee on nominations was presented by Mr. Bushnell. It was accepted and the persons named were by unanimous vote elected to the several offices. The names of George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me., were added to the list of vice-presidents, that of Rev. W. E. Barton, D.D., to the Board of Directors and that of Moorfield Storey, Esq., to the Honorary Counsel. (The full list is found on page 122.)

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then read by Secretary Trueblood. Remarks upon the report and upon the condition of the country at the present time were made by several members.

Mr. L. H. Pillsbury explained how he became interested in the peace cause and the work of the Society years ago. He thought that if peace principles would be right in the millennium they were right now and ought to be upheld even if one had to stand alone.

N. T. Allen believed that if President McKinley had

been given time he would have brought about a peaceful solution of the whole Cuban trouble. Congress was to be condemned for its haste. Peaceful negotiations are always slow and cannot be hurried.

Mrs. G. A. Gibson spoke of her recently awakened interest in the cause of peace, through listening to an address by Secretary Trueblood, and said that the cause should have her continued support and coöperation.

Rev. C. B. Smith expressed his appreciation of the report and regretted that the funds of the Society were not such as to justify a much larger extension of its work, through lectures in the schools and colleges, etc.

Mr. Paine admirably summed up the nature of the work of the Society, as not so much consisting in efforts by petition and otherwise to prevent war in times of great excitement and passion, as in constant education of the public sentiment and conscience of the nation. Only along this line was there any real hope of success. (The report of the Directors is given in full below.)

The question of resolutions was raised. It was considered best not to attempt to formulate any resolutions at this time, but to let the report of the Directors, broad and comprehensive as it was, speak for the Society.

The meeting, which had been an interesting and enthusiastic one, in spite of the cloud of war under which it met, then adjourned.

Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Seventieth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society is herewith respectfully submitted.

Since our appointment at the annual meeting last year we have endeavored as far as possible with the resources at our command to prosecute the work for whose promotion the Society has so long labored.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held five regular meetings during the year, at intervals of two months, no meeting being held in the month of July. The meetings have been generally well attended. Aside from the general subjects which the Board has always under consideration, matters of peculiar concern have the past year come before us, which have given rise to serious discussion and to such action as the special circumstances seemed to call for.

PERIODICALS.

Our monthly publications, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and the *ANGEL OF PEACE*, have both been continued under the editorial care of the Secretary. The interest taken in both these papers has been good, and their circulation has been actively promoted by a number of peace-workers in different parts of the country. The *ADVOCATE* has been sent, as heretofore for some years, to the reading rooms of all the universities and colleges,